

[Vol. XIV.]



FELLOW CITIZENS.

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be erected in  
probability that we

THE QUERIES.

From the general court in April, in every year, until the next succeeding circuit courts, the allotment of the judges who are to attend them, cannot be of record with the clerks of those courts.

How is a judge who, by sickness or other accident, is prevented from attending a circuit court, to procure another judge to attend in his stead, when all the judges reside at a great distance from him, or will be attending other courts?—But is not this provision in the plan proposed, and that for furnishing judges to assist at the trial of criminals, intended to give the appearance of perfection to it, whilst it is really hopping, like a whimsical boy, on one file?

Will not the dispersed situations of the circuit courts, as well as a contemptible opinion of the greater number of their judges and lawyers, drive a multitude of litigants into the federal court: where the fees are excessively high; and where there is no security, that the decisions will be in conformity with the decisions of our court of appeals?

Will any man of respectable talents and education, pursue with vigour and delight, an arduous and invidious civil occupation, which can only produce annually, to say nothing of the expenses of his family, the paltry sum of one hundred and fifty dollars clear gain? Or is there any person of such talents and education, who will not lose more than that sum in a year, by being diverted from attention to his private business? Or would not the compensation be small, even were he being deprived, one half of the time, of the society of his family, and for the anxiety for their welfare, which he must experience during his absence from them? But if there be such worthy characters, whose unlucky circumstances, will compel them to accept, on such terms, the office of a circuit court judge. Will it not be highly ungenerous and unjust, for the State to take advantage of their necessity?—Or will it ever be in their power, to execute their office, as to do honour to themselves and to their country?

Is it not true, that the state of Virginia and the state of New York, when they respectively instituted district courts, were as particularly anxious as their plans would admit? And on a fair calculation, Does it not appear, from the number of judges they found it necessary to appoint to those courts, as well as from the statements they have made, that eighteen judges will be barely sufficient, completely to organize circuit courts, on the supposition that they would only be held three times a year?—But do any of our sister states suppose an equal number of superior judges would be needed, if the judges of their courts were to hold three times a year?—Or is there half that number in this state, sufficient to hold three times a year, in their age, character, and talents?

Have any of the other States in the Union, even the largest and most wealthy, instituted to grant a number of circuit courts, or superior courts of any kind? And in those of them which have established circuit courts, Does not the number of inhabitants in their counties, exceed that of our present districts? Therefore, ought we to indulge any higher ambition, than that of maturing the System of courts we have already adopted?

As other states, which have established circuit courts, have associated with the circuit judge, two other judges, who reside in the respective counties, for indispensable purposes, of administering justice when the circuit judge shall not attend, or shall be interdicted to check his partialities and prejudices when he presides—and in urgent cases which arise in vacations, to grant injunctions and decrees, give orders for taking depositions, &c. Is it not certain, that, if we embrace circuit courts, associate judges will be found essential to the system, in this state; and that we shall, annually, be subjected to fix thousand dollars additional expence for this purpose?

Is it not a real fact, that the State, not having been able to pay adequate salaries to the superior judges now in office, is the principal cause of the tardy and erroneous decisions, so much complained of in the courts to which they are appointed? And under such circumstances, Will it be wisdom, to launch into a new ocean of judiciary expence, and thereby not only increase the mischief for the present, but put it beyond the hope of a remedy in all future time?

Is there not a considerable number of counties in the state, which, on account of the fowels and poverty of their inhabitants, compared with their demands against the public, pay little or no revenue into the treasury?—Are not these the only counties, which can possibly be benefited by the present plan of circuit courts?—Is it not a gross and barefaced extortion, that the other counties should be saddled with the whole expense, of an enormously expensive system of courts, the judges of which, if they should be competent in point of skill, are not to be allowed time to decide half their suits?—And can there be any way devised, to avoid this two fold iniquity, but to increase the number of judges proposed; and to tax each county and criminal, including a due proportion of the judge's salaries?

From a rational and candid investigation of the case, Does it not clearly appear, that to establish circuit courts in this state, on any tolerable foundation would cost double, if not treble, as much money, as has been brought into view, in the Bill which passed the house of representatives, at their last session?

Finally, if circuit courts should, on experiment, prove oppressive, which is fallibly mult happen, Will not their clerks, and the judges and lawyers who attend them, aided by their friends, together with the tavern keepers, and other inhabitants of their county towns and their vicinities, be always able to influence a majority of the legislature, to prevent their abolition? And therefore, however oppressive the system may be found, Will it not be perpetual?

European Intelligence.

*France.*

PARIS, October 6.

FEAST give to the American Ministers. On the 4th of Vendemiaire, Ochoa, a Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, president of the commission appointed to treat with the ministers, plenipotentiary of the United States, in order to celebrate the re-establishment of commerce and friendship between the two nations, gave a feast at his own house, to the American ministers & Mrs. Murray, the wife of one of them. The first consul and his family assisted at this feast, as well as the consuls, ministers, foreign ambassadors and ministers, the secretary of state, the president of the section of the council of state, the presidents of the conservative senate of the tribunate, and of the tribunal of cassation; and the prefects and deputies

Citizen Joseph Buonaparte had also invited many other citizens, some of whom had experienced hospitality in America when driven from their own country by the hand of persecution; and others, such as La Fayette, who had nobly contributed to the establishment of the independence of the United States. The presence of such men cannot fail to recall to the American ministers, the most pleasing and honorable recollections.

At six o'clock, the minister of exterior relations presented to the first consul, the convention signed on the 9th, and at the same moment, the happy event was announced by the discharge of twelve pieces of cannon.

Dinner was served on 180 covers, distributed among three tables, and in three halls contiguous to each other, and each decorated in a manner analogous to the occasion. The infcription of the first hall was *the Hall of Union*—that of the second, *the Hall of Washington*—and of the third, *the Hall of Franklin*. On every side was seen a profusion of foliage, flowers, &c. interpersed with colored lamps.

In the Hall of Union, military emblems, such as escutcheons, supported by crossed banners, were placed at regular distances. The designs, the figures of the escutcheons, the inscriptions on the banners, all served to recal to our mind some memorable event in the annals of America, or to place within our view some of those places which have been rendered famous by American valor.

On one escutcheon was read, *Lexington*: on another, *the fourth of July 1776—American Independence*: one the flags which supported this last, the name of *Hancock*. At a little distance, a shield exhibited two sails united, and the figures of *France* and *America*, and one of the flags to which was attached, the name of *Warren*. The escutcheon was inscribed to the *9th decaire, 9th year*, the day on which the convention was signed. Further on *nam*; and next a view of the *Federal Hall*, on one side of which was *Trenton*. The shield was consecrated to the *19th of October, 1781—York Town*.

In front of the American minister there appeared a scroll, representing the bottom, a sea—on the right Philadelphia, and on the left, Brest and Havre. Above, a figure representing Peace, seen bearing a branch of olive from France to America.

We could not avoid remarking many other devices, and particularly a French and American vessel, sailing in company, and in fine, another escutcheon, bearing this inscription, *to the 17th of October 1777—Saratoga.*

In the hall of Washington was seen  
bust of the hero, crowned with laurel  
and resting on a pedestal.

The hall of Franklin contained a bust of that philosopher; and opposite him a painting, representing an electric conductor, with this verse of M. Turgot.

The guests were regaled with music during dinner. At the desert, the consul gave the following toast:—To the manes of those Frenchmen and Americans who died in the field of battle.

By the conful Cambaceres—"To  
successor of Washington."

By the conful Lebrun—"To the un-  
of America with the powers of the north  
may they cause the liberty of the seas  
be respected."

The American ministers heard the toasts with lively emotion, and expressed their sensibility as well as their knowledge of our language would permit.

After dinner, an artificial fire-work was exhibited in front of the house. The decorations and the different pieces which were fired, were analogous to the occasion. On the bridge which crosses the river, an obelisk was erected, on the base of which were the allegorical figures of France and America, swearing peace and union, on the *Altar of Liberty*.

At the moment of the explosion of the artificial bouquet, a little fleet appeared decorated with the flags of the United States.

[Here follows an account of a concert and a description of a theatrical representation, in which were introduced many allusions to France and America. These are not sufficiently interesting to compensate for the space they would take up. — *American Edition*]

On the 17th, at noon, the first con- gave his audience of leave to the Amer- can ministers, who were presented by the minister of exterior relations. After some obliging expressions from the part of the first consul, relative to the departure, Mr. Elsworth said, "the c-



vention which we have had the honor to sign, will indubitably reunite the two nations—we doubt not that it will terminate in that desirable event."

Mr. Murray added, "and the three American ministers will use all their efforts to attain it."

The first conful replied, "the misunderstandings which have existed between the two nations ought now to be forgotten: like the little quarrels which occur in families, no traces of them should remain.—The Americans will learn from what passes in the North, the true value of an union, founded on liberal principles."

The ministers soon after retired, and without returning to Paris, took the direct route to Havre.

If the convention which has been concluded, had the amicable intentions of France, the details of this conful, the tone and language of the first conful, the attention of Joseph Buonaparte and his family, the general satisfaction—all, even the talents which were employed to embellish the entertainment—combine to form an excellent commentary on the treaty, and an unexceptional proof of the spirit which dictated it.

### Lexington, January 12.

Tuesday night last, a Meteor of uncommon size and brightness, appeared in the heavens, and shaped its course from west to east. So great was the light, that objects could be distinctly seen at 150 yards distance. Its continuance was near a minute. What renders the appearance of this Meteor uncommon, is, that it was not confined to this place alone, but was observed at the same time, in many of the adjacent counties.

As an Editor, I can, with propriety, claim an acquaintance with many of my readers, of more than thirteen years standing, and may therefore venture to congratulate them on our entry into the Nineteenth Century, with the freedom of intimacy, and the cordiality of friendship.

I flatter myself that that friendship will not be interrupted, by a request, that those who with their papers continued, and have not advanced the payment for the present year, will do it immediately. Those who fail, will be considered as having declined, and their papers will be discontinued until payment is made.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN BRADFORD.  
January 1st, 1801.

### BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

#### LONDON, October 13.

It was first expected that the correspondence between our government and the French, upon the subject of a naval armistice, would have been published immediately after the termination of the correspondence. It is now said that it will not be published till a day or two after the parliament has met. His majesty in his speech will, in all probability, inform the two houses that he has ordered the correspondence to be laid before them. It will then be ordered to be printed.

There are letters in town from Gribouillet, dated on the 25th September.—On that day the troops under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir James Pulteney, began to embark, and they expected to be ready to sail on the following day. The account of their having failed on the 25th was incorrect. It was probably the 26th or 27th, that they failed, and no doubt was entertained in the army, of Egypt, of the place of their destination.

The following extract from a private letter from Paris, appeared in the *Courier de Londres*, of last night:—"The camp at Amiens is daily receiving fresh reinforcements. It is now supposed to amount to about 80,000 men. The building of new ships and preparations for a naval armament, are carried on with great activity, all along the Dutch and Flemish coasts. A Squadron consisting of one ship of the line, and six frigates, is already fitted out in the ports of Middleburgh and Flushing. The same accounts prevail in the Texel, and also at Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Amsterdam. All the armaments on the Flemish and Dutch coasts are under the directions of the Marquis Ducrest, the friend of the Duke of Orleans, who has lately been sent out of England, by order of the Duke of Portland. Every thing is in preparation for two expeditions: one is destined against the English coast; the other more considerable, is to proceed to Ireland, where the French expect a powerful co-operation on the part of the inhabitants. The Marquis Ducrest, has lately been called

to Paris, by the express order of the chief Conful, with whom he has had several conferences. They no doubt relate to their projected expeditions. Buonaparte is said to have a private confidential agent at Mittau. Four members of the Polish committee that fled to hold its sittings at Paris, have set out for Russian Poland, where formidable insurrections are expected soon to take place."

### CONGRESS AT LUNEVILLE.

The Congress will be opened immediately. Carnot, who has resigned the situation of minister of war, to Berthier, and Joseph Buonaparte, who conducted the negotiation with the American ministers, are to be the ministers plenipotentiaries of the French Republic. It is supposed that the deputies of the empire will not be admitted to the Congress till the peace has been definitively settled between Austria and France. To such an arrangement, however, Prussia has objected, and has expressed a desire that the deputies of the empire shall assist at the Congress immediately. Mr. de Dohm is said to have been appointed plenipotentiary to the Congress, on the part of Prussia. Amidst these pacific appearances, Austria has not relaxed in her preparations for war, and the Emperor upon his return to Vienna, published a proclamation, recommending redoubled zeal and ardor, in every thing necessary for the defence of the country.

### PHILADELPHIA, December 18.

We mentioned in our paper of Yesterday that the George Washington frigate, captain Bainbridge, was to sail for Constantinople from Algiers on the 17th of October. We have since ascertained that on the arrival of the frigate at the latter place, the Dey sent for our Conful M. O'Brien, and informed him, that if he did not permit her to sail immediately for Constantinople, he (the Dey) would declare war against the United States, and enslave all the Americans at Algiers. The conful was of course compelled to dispatch the frigate agreeable to the orders of the Dey.

The frigate sailed on the 19th of October from Algiers, completely loaded with slaves, beads and birds, &c. presents to the Grand Signor. There are letters in town from Mr. O'Brien, expressing his most serious apprehensions, that if any accident should befall the frigate, his situation would be very critical. We ascertain, that the Conful recommends it to the government, to dispatch a few frigates off that place, to watch the motions of the Dey.

A British frigate, that arrived at Algiers some time before Captain Bainbridge, with tribute from the British government, had been ordered on the above mission to Constantinople; but the commander, on paying a large sum of money to the Dey, was excused.

A paper called the Times, printed at Alexandria, in Virginia, on the 15 instant contains the following important article:

"We are informed by authority upon which we can rely, that Mr. Sigreeves has at length negotiated an adjustment of our differences with Great Britain, which have arisen in consequence of the sixth article of our treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with that power. Government, we believe, has not yet received an official copy of the instrument, and our knowledge of it is not sufficiently extensive, to state with precision many of the leading features, or the nature of the claims which are barred by it in future—but we can venture to assert, that the foundation upon which the future friendship of the two nations is to be founded, is that a specified sum of money shall be paid by the government of the United States to that of Great Britain, and in consequence that certain claims of a particular nature shall not be again admitted. The commissioners will then resume the exercise of their functions."

### PITTSBURGH, December 26.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. of Virginia, is elected President of the United States, and AARON BURR, of New-York, Vice-President. The new administration commences on the 4th of March next.

### I WISH TO RENT

MY PROPERTY in the Town of Frankfort for five or six years. It is an excellent place for Public Business of any kind, and the situation well suited for tavern keeping, being in the south public part of the town, and consisting of a two story STONE HOUSE, thirty six feet square, Garden well inclosed, and a Stable sixty by twenty six feet; there is also adjoining the Stone House, FRAMED ONE story shed by twenty four feet, which having the necessary Out Houses. This Property will be convenient for two private families or a tavern keeper—or the Stone House alone with the necessary Out Houses thereof belonging, might be profitably used by keeping private entertainment. I am anxious to move to the country a bargain may be had.

Wm. Trigg.

January 3d 1801

I WILL give immediate employment to three or four JOURNEMEN TINNERS, who understand their business. I will also take two or three Boys from 15 to 18 years of age, as apprentices to the TIN and COPPERSMITHS business.

THOMAS REID,  
Lexington.

12th, January.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED, from this place on the Twenty Seventh instant a soldier of the United States army by the name of JOHN KINDIG,

a German, aged Twenty-Six years, five feet eight inches high, fair complexion, fair hair, brown eyes, by trade a cord wainer, any person apprehending said deserter and securing him in any goal or delivering him to any officer of the United States army shall receive the above reward.

A. GRAY, Captain,  
2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.  
Lexington, 28th Dec. 1800.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Limestone, on the evening of the 8th instant, Joseph E. McFarling, a private soldier, twenty five years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, dark complexion, black eyes, stout made, a scar on the left side of the upper lip, born in Scotland, though speaks more like an American; took with him a drab cloth great coat, a military coat, blue pantaloons, red velvet round hat, hall boots, with some citizens cloths; whoever will deliver said deserter to any officer belonging to the United States army, or secure him in any goal in the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses.

MATHEW ARBUCKLE,  
Lieut. 3d U. S. Regt. Infantry  
Jan. 6th, 1801.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

At the Store of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR,

A Quantity of  
PEACH BRAND, TWILLED BAGS  
or BAGGING;

For which CASH and MERCHANTISE will be given. We have a Good Affortment and sell cheap.

3d. Lexington, January 10th, 1801.

### TWO STILLs—For Sale

BY the subscriber, at his farm

one mile from Lexington.

contg. ROBERT BARR.

### MIND YOUR BUSINESS.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to be punctual in their payments, or settlements, before the first of March next, further indulgence I cannot give, intending about that time to go to the Kingdom, and very likely I shall not return, willing to go to Europe. I shall expect attention paid to this warning.

PAT. MCULLOUGH,

Who has a very convenient and VALUABLE FARM within two miles of town to rent, about Seventy Acres of Cleared Land, Orchards, Meadows, every building that is needful about a farm, &c. Lexington, 11th Jan. 1801.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE

About Eighty Hogheads  
TOBACCO.

For which I will give one half in CASH and the other in STORE GOODS.

Robert Miller.

Frankfort, Jan. 8th, 1801.

### TWENTY FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Lexington, some time in February last,

JAMES CARSON,

an apprentice to the Black Smith's business—he is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, about eighteen years of age, dark hair and complexion, down look, speaks slow, and very impudent—is fond of idleness, and his company is generally of the lowest kind. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him in Lexington, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

Henry Marshall.

January 8th, 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison County, near the old Court House, one Gray Mare, two years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the rear flanker N, and the off hind-trook S, appraised to 150.

William Smith.

December 27th, 1800.

### NOTICE,

THAT Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Bourbon County, will meet on the second Tuesday in February, if fair, not next fair at Benjamin Radcliff, on Strades creek near Hornacks mill, in order to take depositions, to perpetuate testimony respecting a preemption of 1000 acres, granted to Peter Galey by law to Benjamin Galey, and to do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Benjamin Radcliff.

January 9th, 1801.

### LOST.

### A POST NOTE.

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars; AND having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

John Tayl.

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800.

As the Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr. Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

### NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will meet at the Malsons Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the second Monday in February, it being the 9th day of the month; when the members are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the  
Molt Worshipful Grand Master.  
J. RUSSELL, Grd. Sec.  
Lexington, January 9th,  
A. L. 5801. A. D. 1801.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lexington, a Brown Mare, thirteen hands, three inches high, four years old full spring, branded on the nigh shoole 99, some saddle spots; appraised to 100.

Patrick M'Mannus.

Nov. 12th, 1800.

### TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 13th inst. from Reddison fort, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is a dark bay, rising four years old, full fifteen hands high, with a small star, and a little white spot on his upper lip, and both hind feet white. Also the same night was stolen from said town (and are probably together) a rawberry roan horse, well made. The subscriber will give any person who will deliver the first mentioned horse to him, living near Reddison fort aforesaid, or to Robert Brenton, near Wallington, Kentucky, and secure the thief, the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only, or Twelve Dollars for horse, saddle and bridle, and reasonable charges. It is supposed that the above horses are taken to Kentucky, or Miami. The owner of the roan horse lives in Reddison fort, aforesaid, and will give a handsome reward, probably, for his horse.

John Brooks.

November 17th, 1800.



### FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our Shop, near the Stray-Pen, Lexington, and for Sale for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

Andw. McCalla & Co.

29th November. eottf

J. H. DAVEISS,

ATTORNEY,

HAS fixed his permanent residence in Frankfort. His clients may always meet him there, except during the terms of the Lexington, Danville and Healdtown District courts, which he will continue to attend. Letters on business sent by the mail (postage paid) will be punctually attended to.

3m Frankfort, Dec. 1800.

### STRAYED

FROM MY LOT IN LEXINGTON,

THREE COWS,

THE one white, with a few black marks about her head and fore legs—another black, with a few white marks—and a third red, with a little white. The white Cow, formerly belonged to Maj. Thomas Hall, who lived where War Baylor now lives, white Cow I got near the fan red and black since the up th m



## SACRED TO THE MUSES.

### PETER'S MISTRESS.

NOT as Angels, who in Heaven  
With unclouded brightness shine;  
Nor as spirits flow new divin,  
Nor ethereal nor divine.

Not as beauty's self so charming,  
Much unlike the queen of love,  
Nor her frowns as Hell alarming,  
Nor her smiles as Heaven above.

Neither in her heart so cheering  
Two bright stars, as in the skies,  
Have I ever seen appearing;  
Not thank heaven—their has two eyes.

Long with curious eyes I've ponder'd  
And I think they can't be good,  
When I look'd I always wonder'd  
That they seem'd of Heav'n and blood.

Now I cannot help declaring  
Their teeth have never been seen,  
Yet 'twould be unjust comparing  
Them to rain clouds, I ween.

You'll her lips no "peach down" view,  
But softness was never seen,  
It may be like the "ruby hue,"  
I never have a ruby seen.

Oh have I met the fresh blown rose,  
And other-breath that I thought pure,  
And many a time the "new moon" close,  
But 'twas like neither, I am sure.

Since my love for Lucy waken'd  
Twice nine summers are away,  
And I never thought her lik'd a  
To a blooming morning May.

Tell the village pride in Lucy,  
She's of all our girls the most fair;  
True she has not all the beauties;  
But I think she has her share.

These angelic charms not seeing,  
There's a something I approve,  
Though the form a human being,  
Still the little girl I love.

## ANECDOTE.

James the first, when he was Duke of York, took it into his head to visit Milton merely out of curiosity. In the course of the conversation he asked Milton, "whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had writ against his father, Charles I.?" His immortal bard made the following reply: "If your highness thinks that calamities which befall us here, are indications of the wrath of heaven, in what manner were we to account for the fate of the King, your father? the displeasure of heaven null, upon this supposition, have been much greater against him than me, for I have only lost my eyes but he lost his head."

## TO RENT.

A fine place whither I now live, at the crossing of main creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cincinnati. There is a good house, five acres of land, four good horse places, a good city and country garden, with a number of useful buildings; about thirty-five acres of cleared land, ten of which is meadow, two grants joining the house. The advantage of location of place for a public house & range for stock, is generally known. Possession can be had immediately—the terms may be known by applying to Mr. Warren, eq. Georgetown or to the subscriber in the front.

### John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be furnished with a quantity of wine or vegetables.

## INFORMATION.

### TANNING.

In Springfield, Washington County, and will buy or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or tan the Hides. I will take Hides that weigh about 55 lb. green or 25 lb. dry as full Leather, for one third, if I receive them this year, or the first month in next.

Joseph Jeff.

## TROTTER & SCOTT.

IN addition to their valuable flock on hand, have just received and now opening at their store, in the brick building opposite the market-hotel, a large and general assortment of well chosen

## MERCHANDIZE.

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which will certainly be sold on the most moderate terms for CASH IN HAND. Also a supply of all kinds of Groceries, China and Glass Ware, a quantity of excellent Bar-Iron, Crowley and Blister Steel, Castings and Window Glass, Nails of every description, Hauling Cloths suitable for Merchant or Country Work, likewise Mann's Lick Salt of a

### SUPERIOR QUALITY.

They hereby return their thanks to their friends who have hitherto favored them with their custom, and flatter themselves that from a proper and due attention, to meet with a continuation of future favors.

Lexington, Dec. 1st, 1800.

## War Department, NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

THOSE Gentlemen who have applied for Military appointments in the service of the United States, are informed that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were confirmed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who desire to be considered as candidates will file the propriety of reviewing their applications.

### SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary at War.

The printers in the different states are requested to give this a place in their Gazettes.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been employed by my late BLAZE, and those who wish to be freed from him, that I mean to move him out of this state next season, unless they will come forward and enter their name to the amount of \$100, at \$1 payable on note at Christmas in winterly debt, served in Lexington at market price, or Flour delivered in Franklin at market price, or note for twelve dollars for the season, or seven the single heap, paid at Christmas 1801—I find money very scarce and difficult to collect, is the reason I wish to move him, the indulgence I have given has caused me to suffer much for money.

August 28, 1800. Benj. Wharton.

## 36 LANDS TO SELL

At a reasonable Price, viz.

10362 2/3 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the south by Red river, on the north by "cave" creek, and a branch of slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many lots for mills, it is well timbered and watered with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile for cultivation the soil broken, it is interspersed with fine bottom, with little trouble and a small expense will make profits out of cultivation as well as from part of the tract. The title indisputable.

1046 1/3 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running on the north with the meanders thereof, of 1000 acres when reduced to a straight line will sell very cheap and rich. The title indisputable.

2367 1/3 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, Montgomery county.

300 acres, in Garrard county, a White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 of a mile, it is a very early entry.

418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.

40 town lots and out lots in the laid town of Clarksville.

6000 acres, of land in several small grants conferred by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Potomac, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 8 miles inland which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lots & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part; a good plantation between Lexington and Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable quantity of land. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert, High Street Lexington.

## TAKE NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me, David Hanna, of Woodford county, unto John East, of Lincoln county, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law as he has failed to comply with his contract.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Fayette county near Marble creek, one furred mare, about eight years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with a figure 6, with a small bell on, hind feet white, blaze face, her off fore leg hath been broken; appraised to 18 dollars.

ALSO a bay horse, upwards of three years old, thirteen hands three inches high, a bar in his forehead, three feet white no brand to be discovered; appraised to 18 dollars.

GEORGE VALLANDIGHAM.

25th Sept. 1800.

## BLANK BOOKS.

Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

## LANDS FOR SALE.

I am authorized to sell two tracts of LAND.

IN Madison county conveyed by Saml. Ehill to Elie Williams. One tract contains 250 acres lying on the fourth side of and adjoining the Kentucky river opposite the Co. Gas lick.—The other tract also contains 250 acres, granted as above said; this tract lies about half a mile below the former, they were located and surveyed, at an early period by John Lang, and regularly conveyed by him to Ehill. They are above Boonborough, and are said to be of a good quality and well situated; one of the tracts has a tenant at present.

I will also sell 1557 acres of LAND on Big Reed, patented to Jacob Ambrose of Baldtown, in two grants; and 2000 acres on Beaver Creek a branch of the main fork of Licking in Bourbon county.

Any person inclining to purchase either of the above tracts of LAND, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber in Lexington.

C. Beatty.

Dec. 5th 1800.

## JUST OPENING.

AND FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, CROCKERIES, HARD

WARE, & QUEENS WARE.

Which will be sold low for CASH or

WHEAT delivered at the subscribers

Mill, no credit need be asked.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.

Dec. 20th 1800.

## A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office

inter, which, if not taken out within

three months, will be returned to the

General Post-Office, as dead letters—

John Alexander, care of Thos. Bodley,

Lexington: Mrs. Grizzel Alexander,

Harrison county, Cynthia: Capt. Nathaniel

Abby, near Lexington: Richard

Allen, near do.

James Beatty, near Lexington: Preston

Breckenridge, do. Benjamin Berry, Fayette

county: John Baker, Clarke county: Col.

Col. Josias Bullock, Lexington: Daniel

Berry eq. do. Stephen Bullock, do. Inis

B. Brent, do. Leonard K. Bradley, near

Crois Plains, Fayette county: Rebecca

Bean, care of Montgomery Bell, Lexington: Elizabeth Beatty, care of

Cornelius Beatty, do. John Burear, near do.

Thomas Branch, do. John Berger, near do.

Allen Campbell, Lexington: James

Cox, care of Martin Hogeland, do. John

Carty, potter, do. James Clarkson, do.

David Chapman, Kentucky: William

Cook, Meadville: Robert Carter, Lexington:

A. Campbell, do. John Caley, do.

Rebecca Dunlap, near Lexington:

Richard Dickenson eq. Kentucky: Jas.

Dodge, the care of the rev. Mr. Armstrong:

James Dunlap, Lexington.

William Effex, Lexington: James En

win, do.

Frances Fergus, care of Saml. Camp

bell, Rockbridge: James Finley, George

town, Kentucky.

John Grant, care of Mr. Marshall, Lex

ington: James Gold, Lexington: James

Gatewood, do. Rev. Saml. Houston, do.

Richard Hawes, do. Archd. Hutchelton

care of S. & G. Trotter, do. William

Hayes, Fayette county: K. Agnes Har

deron, Scott county: N. Charles Har

phrey, Lexington: K. Hezekiah Har

deron, eq. Fayette county: K. Robert

Holmes, Lexington: K. Bennet H. Har

deron, Ruden, do. Martin D. Hardin

deron, do. Richard Harris eq. do.

John Johnson, Lexington: Saml. J.

January, do. James B. January, do. P.

ter January jun. do. Mr. January, do.

Zachariah Johnson, do.

Archd. Kinkade, Versailles: William

King, Jefferson county: Oliver Kean

Kentucky.

Bernhart Jinger, Fayette, James

Lonney, Lexington: America Lewis, do.

Anthony, eq. Fayette county: A.

clifford Logan, do. Edward Little school

master, Lexington: Maj. James Lanor

Campbell county: The Worshipful Ma

ster, of Lodge No. 46, Georgetown, K.

John Lee, Lexington, K.

Bryan McDermott, care of C. Wilkins,

Lexington: Doct. Lewis Marshall, Lex

ington: John McCally, millwright, do.

Col. N. Maffie, Lexington: 3. James

Marshall, at Mr. Breckenridge's Lexing

ton: James Mahan: James Miller, West

moreland county, K. Thomas Menden

hall, Lexington, K. 3. McCannan

Moore, Bedford county, Green river

Richard Morton, Fayette county: Jacob

McConathy, Lexington: John Monroe,

do. 2. James McGarney, care of John

Vance, do. James McCabe, Fayette

county: Archd. Morrison, near Lexing

ton: William H. Moore, Perry county:

James McCabe, Fayette county: K.

Frances Major, Woodford county: N.

Saml. Pryor, Lexington: Andrew

Province, Garrard county: Samuel Parry, Lexington: Mr. Prefman, do. 6. Saml. Pollettwait, master of the Lodge, Lexington, No. 25: Nathaniel Prentiss, Lexington: Robert Patterlon, do. Jas. Partington, care of Thomas Malon, K. John Payne, near Lexington.

John Rading, near Lexington: Robt. S. Russell eq. Lexington: Arend Butters, Lexington, K. Nathan Rumley, Kentucky: James Reid, to the care of A. Rankin.

Joseph Slatter, 2, to be left at Brent's: Wm. Shirebly eq. jun. Woodford county: Christian Shirley, Madison county: William Sutton, Scott county: Wm. Sterling, Harrodsburg, Mercer county, K. John Spangler, Lexington, K. Peyton Short, Greenfield, Woodford county, 7: Jas. Stephenson, cabinet, Lexington: Robert Steel, near Lexington: Robert Smith, Kent.cky: Daniel Starke, Lexington: Mathias Shroyock, do. Maj. John W. Sample, care of G. Clark: Jas. Swenney, on Red river, Clarke county, 2: Rev. Robt. Stuart, Lexington.

James Taylor, Campbell county, K. Wm. Timberlake, Harrodsburg: Jacob Teaford, Clarke county: Laurence Toole, Harrison county, K. Griffen Taylor, Frederick county.

Jacob Utterback, Woodford county.

John Williamson, Lexington: Edward West, do. Benjamin Whitmore, Fayette: Walter Warfield, Lexington, 25 John Warford, Lexington: Geo. Willington eq. B. 2: Charles Warham, Nelson county, K. George Webb, attorney, Lexington: Saml. Williford, Lexington: Hugh Willon jun. care of Saml. Campbell: Rev. William Wood, Lexington, 2.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

January 1st, 1801.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE the satisfaction of informing their customers and others, that in consequence of an arrangement made by JOHN JORDAN Jun. they will be enabled to purchase the following articles of produce this season, viz.

## HEMP, WHEAT, FLOUR,

## AND TOBACCO,

For which they will give such prices as their present engagements and prospect will justify, which they hope will be found as liberal as any.

But as they have undertaken this business, with prospects indeed, too distant even to compensate them for their services, they hope at least, to meet with better encouragement than what has heretofore been allotted by the Planters and Farmers of this State, to those who exported their Produce, and that a proper distinction will be made in favor of them, who, at all times have exerted themselves to embrace every opportunity of serving the Planters, &c.

It is with the utmost reluctance they take notice of an incontrovertible truth that so far from meeting the encouragement due their exertions, they have heretofore had the mortification to find that a preference was at all times given (unless when payment was made in produce) to others, who sold for cash only—in consequence of which, they had determined to pursue the same system of Commerce that is now so loudly complained of by the Citizens at large, so long at least, until their competitors should either be obliged to undergo the same risk and trouble, or the Farmer and Planter take a more extensive view of his real interest—but being anxious to avoid their proportion of general censure, and to make their occupation as useful as possible, they have once more receded from their resolution, determined to purchase the productions of the soil, and trust to the liberality of the Farmer and Planter, to obviate those complaints in future.

The conditions on which they intend to take produce, are, the Cash. Prices of the several articles—in return, they will continue to sell their goods at their usual low prices, for Cash or Produce. Those who may have more Produce than would be convenient for them to take in Cash, shall receive Cash, by allowing a reasonable credit, but no payments will be made either in Goods or Cash, until the delivery of the articles, and it is further expected that none will solicit an advance, as it is impossible for them (in consequence of the numerous disappointments, heretofore experienced) either to discriminate, or to deviate from this rule.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. By the above arrangements they can be no cause for suspecting us of selling higher, and consequently we flatter ourselves with a continuance of the custom of those who shall wish to purchase for Cash.



# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE, EXTRA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1801.

## LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

### *An ACT allowing the United States the use of prisons in this State.*

Approved, November 25, 1800.

*BE it enacted by the General assembly,* that the marshal for the court of the United States, within this State, shall have a right to use any county or district prison within this commonwealth, for the imprisonment of any one, in his custody, by legal writ or process in the same manner as the sheriffs of the respective counties have a right to use such prisons. And all jailors and keepers of jails within this commonwealth are hereby directed to receive and keep such prisoners delivered them by the marshal, or his authorized deputy, in the same manner as if the prisoners were delivered by the sheriff of the county in which his jail is fixed: provided, however, that all charges for keeping and feeding, and other incidents, shall be made by such jailor against the marshal and not against the county or district.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

### *An ACT concerning the court of appeals.*

Approved December 20, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the General assembly,* that so much of the act passed last session of assembly entitled, "an act for enlarging the jurisdiction of the general sessions held in Frankfort, for regulating proceedings in the court of appeals, in certain cases, and for other purposes," as respects the court of appeals, except the fourth, fifth and seventh sections of the said act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* that hereafter the court of appeals shall hold three terms in every year: the first term to commence on the first Monday in March, the second term to commence on the first Monday in July, and the third term to commence on the first Monday in November in every year: each term to hold twenty four days Sundays excepted, if the business before the court shall require it; and in case the judges at any term shall deem it necessary to sit longer to do the business before them, they shall have power at any time more than five days before the end of the term, to add any number of additional days to that term which order shall be entered of record; and in case in any term a court shall not be made on the first day thereof, the court shall stand adjourned from day to day for seven days, unless a court shall be sooner formed; and if from any cause after a

court shall meet, the court shall not sit on any day of a term, the court shall not thereby be adjourned, but may sit again & proceed to business so soon as the cause shall be removed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* that whenever a writ of error shall be sued out or where ever an appeal shall be granted, the record shall be returned to the clerk of the court of appeals, on or before the third day of the first term, unless for good cause shewn the court shall grant a further day, which in appeals and writs (which shall have been made superfedas) shall not be beyond the third day of the second term.

Sec. 4. Appeals and writs of error shall stand for trial at the court to which the record shall be returned, and in writs of error the pleadings (where necessary) shall be had in court, but the court for good cause shewn may grant a continuance in any cause before them, under such equitable restrictions as they shall deem right.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

### *An ACT to amend the laws establishing the county courts.*

Approved, December 20, 1800.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen how the law establishing county courts and the right of appeals from the judgments of a single magistrate ought to be construed:

Sec. 1. *Be it therefore enacted by the general assembly,* that where a judgement shall be given by a single magistrate (on a warrant) for the defendant, the plaintiff in all such cases shall have a right to an appeal therefrom, in the same manner as defendants now have a right to in cases where judgments have been given against them for twenty five shillings and upwards provided the sum claimed by such plaintiff be to the value of twenty-five shillings.

This act shall have effect from the first day of April next.

### *An ACT to amend the act entitled "an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."*

Approved, December 20, 1800.

*BE it enacted by the general assembly,* that every person who shall hereafter be convicted of having forged, counterfeited or altered any auditor's warrant, certificate or other public security, whereby money may be drawn from the treasury of this state; or of having been concerned in printing, writing, signing or passing any such forged counterfeited or altered

warrant, certificate or public security, knowing it to be such; shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the jail and penitentiary house of this state, not less than two years, nor more than five years and shall be kept, treated and dealt with in every respect as is directed in case of other persons who are or shall be confined in the said jail and penitentiary house agreeably to the act entitled, "an act to amend the penal laws of this commonwealth."

This act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

### *An ACT to explain and amend the law relative to writs of ne exeat and injunction.*

Approved December 18, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the general assembly,* that writs of *ne exeat* shall not be granted, but upon a bill filed, and affidavit made to the truth of the allegations, which being produced to the court in term time, or in vacation, to as many judges or justices as shall be necessary to constitute the court to which they severally belong (except the general court, wherein one judge shall be sufficient, if the general court hath jurisdiction of the case) they may grant or refuse such writ, as to them shall seem just, and if granted, they shall endorse thereon, in what penalty bond and security shall be required of the defendant; and a writ of *ne exeat* may issue in any cause where the court of chancery shall have concurrent jurisdiction with a court of common law. And they shall also endorse the name or names of the security or securities, and in what sum, bond and security shall be required by the complainant. And no writ of *ne exeat* shall issue until such bond with good security shall be given by the complainant, in the clerk's office, from whence the writ is to issue. And in case any person stayed by such writ of *ne exeat* shall think himself or herself aggrieved, he or she may bring suit on such bond, and if on the trial it shall appear that the writ of *ne exeat* was prayed without a just cause, the person injured shall recover the damages sustained by such writ of *ne exeat*.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* that if the defendant to the bill shall go out of the state, but shall return before a personal appearance shall be necessary by any decree of the court, or shall be necessary to perform any order of the court, such his or her temporary departure, shall not be considered a breach of the condition of the bond.



Sec. 3. Wherever the defendant to the bill shall give security that he will not depart the state, the security shall have power at any time (before the bond shall be forfeited) to take the body of his principal and surrender him in open court, or deliver him to the sheriff of the county where the court is held, in which the suit is depending, who shall detain said principal as in cases of surrender of the principal by special bail. And in case he shall deliver him to the sheriff, he shall take his receipt for the body, and file it with the clerk of the court; either of which (if done before the bond is forfeited) shall discharge the security from his undertaking.

Sec. 4. No notice shall be necessary in any case where an application shall be made for an injunction during term time of any court, nor in vacation in any case where the title or bounds of land are brought in question.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, that any judge of the district courts may grant an injunction in any district in the state, but such injunction shall be tried in the same district as it would have been, if this provision had not been made.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

**An ACT to amend the act entitled "an act regulating elections."**

Approved, December 19, 1800.

*Be it enacted by the general assembly*, that an election for senators to represent the senatorial districts shall be held as follows:—For the district containing the counties of Barren and Warren; for the district containing the county of Fayette; for the district containing the county of Mercer; for the district containing the county of Washington; for the district containing the counties of Campbell, Pendleton and Boone; and for the district containing the county of Bourbon, on the first Monday in August in the year 1801: & on the same day and month in every 4th year thereafter. For the district containing the county of Madison; for the district containing the counties of Harrison and Bracken; for the district containing the county of Lincoln; for the district containing the counties of Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenberg, and Ohio; for the district containing the counties of Logan and Christian; for the district containing the county of Woodford; and for the district containing the counties of Shelby and Henry, on the first Monday in August in the year 1802: and on the same day and month in every 4th year thereafter. For the district containing the county of Nelson; for the district containing the county of Fleming; for the district containing the county of Clarke; for the district containing the county of Jefferson: for the district containing the counties

of Franklin and Gallatin; and for the district containing the county of Mason, on the first Monday in August, in the year 1803; and on the same day and month, in every fourth year thereafter. And for the district containing the counties of Cumberland and Pulaski; for the district containing the counties of Bullitt and Hardin; for the district containing the county of Greene; for the district containing the county of Montgomery; for the district containing the county of Scott; and for the district containing the counties of Jessamine and Garrard, on the first Monday in August in the year 1804: and on the same day and month, in every fourth year thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that the elections aforesaid shall be conducted in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by the act entitled an act regulating elections, passed November session, 1799: any law or laws to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that in all cases of elections of a governor, or lieutenant governor, or member of either house of the general assembly, when the poll shall be kept open for more than one day, the judges and sheriff conducting the same shall each day at the close of the polls, examine the state thereof, and the sheriff upon such examination, shall proclaim the result thereof at the courthouse door, or at the door of the house in which an election shall be held in any precinct established by law.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

**An ACT concerning Alimony.**  
Approved December 20, 1800.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the General Assembly*, that any court of quarter-sessions, or district court, shall be vested with jurisdiction to hear and determine applications from wives against their husbands, for alimony, in cases where the husband has, or may hereafter desert or abandon his wife for the space of one year successively, or where he lives in open avowed adultery with another woman, for the space of six months; and in case of cruel, inhumane and barbarous treatment.

Sec. 2. The said applications shall be by exhibiting a bill in chancery, alleging the cause why alimony is claimed, on which shall be had the same proceeding as in other suits in chancery, to bring the same to a hearing, at which a jury shall be impannelled to enquire into such facts as may arise from the allegations of the bill, or from the matters put in issue in the cause by the pleadings, as the case may be; and if on the enquiry any one of the before recited causes shall be found to exist, the court shall decree to the

complainant, alimony, out of the defendant's estate, and shall have and possess the same power to carry their decrees into effect, as in other causes. But alimony shall not be granted in case of open adultery on the part of the wife.

Sec. 3. After a decree for alimony, the power of the husband over the wife, shall cease and determine, and she shall have a right to use her said alimony, and to acquire, use and dispose of any property whatever, without being subject to the controul, molestation or hindrance of her said husband, in the same manner as if she was a *feme sole*.

Sec. 4. Where the husband shall be about to remove himself and his effects out of the state, or where there is reason to suspect that he will fraudulently convey away or conceal his property, the court, or any judge or justice thereof in vacation, shall have power to grant writs of *ne exeat*, or injunction, in their discretion, and to make such order as will secure alimony to the wife.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Mays Lick, one dark bay Mare, three years old last spring, has a star and snip, supposed to be fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, trots; valued to \$10.

ANDREW OBANION.

Mason county, July 1800. †

JUST PUBLISHED,  
and for sale at this office, by the gross,  
dozen or single,

**THE KENTUCKY  
POCKET ALMANAC,**

For the Year 1801.

Printed on Fine Writing Paper.

Containing (besides the Astronomical calculations common to Almanacs.) The remarkable occurrences during the American Revolution. A list of Officers of the General Government, with salaries annexed: A list of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: A list of the Officers of the Government of Kentucky; The times when the different Courts are held in Kentucky, and the appropriations for the support of the civil list of the General Government for the Year 1800.

WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD  
**THE KENTUCKY (Family)  
ALMANAC,**

Which with the above, are the only Almanacs offered for sale in this state, in which the Astronomical calculations are made for the Meridian and Latitude of Kentucky. In all others, the Eclipses the rising and setting of the Sun, the fulls changes and quarters of the Moon and the Moons place in the signs, &c differ materially from truth.